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is done in a great many of the older elementary text-books. In parts relating to structure, the newer conceptions of anatomy are followed.

Part III is designed to serve as an introduction to field work, and to a knowledge of the more interesting and important biological and economic aspects of a few important families and species among the spring plants. There is a considerable discussion of trees and their importance to man, and the main problems of forestry are emphasized by examples of the life of a few selected species of forest trees. The herbaceous monocotyledons, and the dicotyledons are studied from their biological and economic aspects, and their treatment is designed to serve as a guide for studies in other species.

Throughout the text the plants are presented as living organisms, comparable to animals, and with similar physiological life functions. The purely technical portions are linked up with the theoretical and economic aspects of the subject in a manner that brings the information home clearly and definitely. The treatment of hybridization and kindred subjects is as good as it is uncommon. The chapters on plant physiology are summarized and closely correlated with the seasonal life of such common plants as the bean, clover, and locust. Physiological processes are thus made directly applicable to seasonal life of species that every one knows, and can study.

Mechanically the book leaves little to be desired. The paper, press-work, and binding are excellent, and the book will not come to pieces at once when placed in the student's hands. The illustrations, both from photographs and drawings, are numerous, good, and excellently chosen.

M. J. A.

THE NEW STONE AGE IN NORTHERN EUROPE. By John M. Tyler.  
Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921. \$3.00.

Henry Fairfield Osborn produced a book on the men of the Old Stone Age; Dr. Tyler has done the same for those of the New. He begins at the point where Osborn left off, and carries man on to the dawn of history, taking up in detail the migrations, cultures, daily activities, and existing relics of these ancient ancestors of ours.

Where and how man originated is still pretty much of question. We know that the earliest remains of man-like animals are found in southern and southeastern Asia. In those same regions today are the great apes that are probably descended from the same ancestors that gave rise to man. From the first ape-man to the high types of the Old Stone Age is a long step, but as Dr. Tyler is concerned mainly with the descendants of the Old Stone people, he covers it rather briefly.

The change from the age of the chipped stone implements to that of polished ones took place in northern Europe about fifteen to twenty thousand years ago. Researches in Asia indicate that there the transition was considerably earlier, and that the New Stone men migrated westward from the region of the Iranian plateau. However that may be, the relics of the shell heaps of Denmark and Scandinavia show that some thousands of years after the Cro-Magnon people made their

beautifully colored pictures in the caves of France, men in northwestern Europe were just beginning to polish stone instead of chipping it.

Dr. Tyler shows that the earlier New Stone Age men were possessed of quite high civilization. They buried their dead, built temples, farmed, had numerous domesticated animals, made excellent pottery, plaited nets, and did rude weaving. Some of them built elaborate dwellings on the borders of lakes, while others lived exclusively on land. They seemingly had few wars, for their implements are all designed primarily for hunting or industry of other sorts.

The further evolution of man was largely one of ethics and invasions. Dr. Tyler shows how the continued influx of more highly cultured peoples from the east, bringing with them different ideas and customs from those of the European New Stone peoples forced many changes in life. The continent became crowded, and war was the result. Along with war came the necessity for social life, pooling of interests, and steady progress. Thought, both philosophical and practical, was stimulated. Metals superceded stone, and the New Stone Age was past. Remnants of it lingered on to the time of the Romans, but only in the secluded mountainous or heavily forested districts. C. L. F.

AN INTRODUCTION TO PALEONTOLOGY. By A. Morley Davies. London, Thos. Murby and Co.; New York, D. Van Nostrand and Co. \$3.50.

Mr. Davies has designed his book for purposes of teaching, particularly of elementary teaching. For this reason he begins with the animals that are most common as fossils, and which can most easily be studied by the beginner—the Brachiopoda. The method of treatment is to first describe some common species, from which the student can get an idea of the general characters and variations of the group studied, and then give a brief systematic account of the entire group. References to living forms are rather few, and the illustrations are almost all of fossil species.

Beginning with the Brachiopoda, the text goes on up through the vertebrates. It then returns, begins anew with the Echinodermata, and progresses downward, ending with the protozoa. There are certain features in the classification of the vertebrates that occasion surprise, as the reduction of the birds to the position of an order among the Reptilia, below the Ornithosauria, or Pterodactyls. Another feature is the absence of the Pythonomorpha; one wonders what is to be done with the saurians that have been referred to that order.

But in spite of one or two innovations of questionable value, the book seems practical and attractive. Its style is sufficiently untechnical so as not to repel either the beginning student or the general reader. The tables of formations are of value to the person who does not wish to continually consult reference volumes. Unfortunately they apply to Europe alone, and are a trifle old-fashioned. One regrets that there is not such a book designed to fit the most modern developments of geology and paleontology in America. C. L. F.